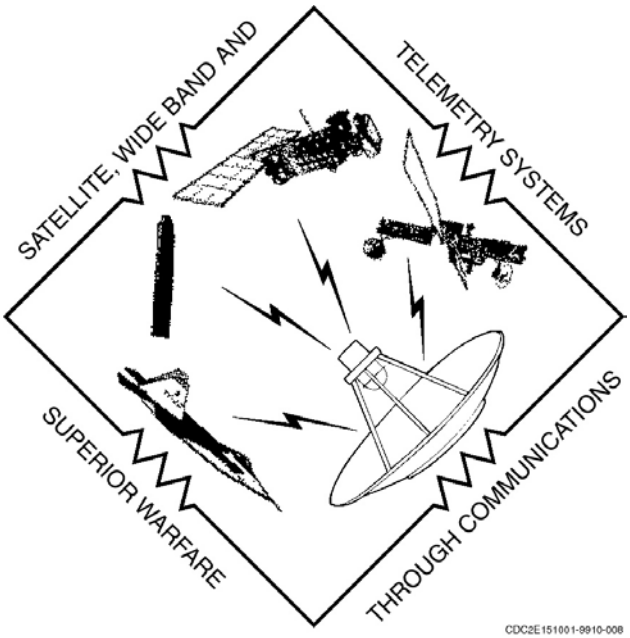
Detachment 1, 338th Training Squadron
Fort Gordon AIN, Georgia

Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Journeyman

CDC 2E151 Edition 02



Student Practice Exam II

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Note: A passing score on the final end of course exam is a 65. This practice exam contains a sampling of URE questions extracted from the 2E151 Ed02 CDCs. URE questions only comprise about 70% of the actual end of course exam. Therefore, it's recommended that this practice exam be used only as a tool to find out which lesson objectives that a student may be weakest in (prior to taking the final course exam), and not as the sole means of exam preparation.

Multiple Choice

Note to Student: Consider all choices carefully. Then select the <u>best</u> answer to each question.

1. (200) Repair and calibration of test equipment is the responsibility of the
   a. user.
   b. manufacturer.
   c. test and measurement squadron.
   d. precision measurement equipment laboratory.

2. (201) Of what should you be aware in taking voltage measurements?
   a. A voltmeter of low sensitivity used on a low range may render circuits inoperable.
   b. A voltmeter of high sensitivity used on a low range may render circuits inoperable.
   c. A voltmeter of high sensitivity used on a high range may render circuits inoperable.
   d. A voltmeter of low sensitivity used on a high range may render circuits inoperable.

3. (202) Which component is *not* a troubleshooting aid?
   a. Checkout and alignment procedures.
   b. System and unit programs.
   c. Fault indicators.
   d. Flow charts.

4. (205) What troubleshooting technique would be used to isolate a circuit card or module failure?
   a. In-house loopback.
   b. Equipment substitution
   c. Component replacement.
   d. Internal diagnostic checks.

5. (209) When you make a resistance measurement, how do you electrically isolate a resistor from the circuit?
   a. Remove power from the circuit.
   b. Short both sides of the resistor.
   c. Insulate both sides of the resistor.
   d. Disconnect one side of the resistor.

6. (210) Which feature of the Fluke 8025A locks the measurement into the display for viewing and automatically updates the display when you take a new measurement?
   a. Rotary switch.
   b. Range push button.
   c. Power-up self-test.
   d. Touch-hold push button.

7. (212) Which mode of triggering an oscilloscope causes a trace to be drawn on the screen at all times, whether there is an input signal or not?
   a. Auto.
   b. Norm.
   c. External.
   d. Source.

8. (214) Which probe lets you use the oscilloscope to measure higher voltage levels, raises the input impedance, does *not* require a bias voltage, and attenuates noise?
   a. Current probe.
   b. Passive 1:1 probe.
   c. Active (FET) probe.
   d. Passive divider, 10:1 probe.

9. (216) In using an oscilloscope to compare two signals, if the Lissajous pattern has 3 bumps on one axis and 4 on the other,
   a. you should readjust the volts/div until you get a “bow tie” pattern.
   b. the signals are 90° out of phase with each other.
   c. the signals are in phase with each other.
   d. the signals have different frequencies.

10. (217) What type of interpolation does a digital storage oscilloscope use to measure pulse waves?
    a. Sine.
    b. Linear.
    c. Normal.
    d. Sequential.

11. (218) What test equipment item provides a patterned digital test signal for loop testing and compares an identical pattern to determine the loop data quality?
    a. BERTS.
    b. Spectrum analyzer.
    c. RF signal generator.
    d. Digital storage oscilloscope.

12. (218) What pattern simulator section of the bit error rate test set converts the NRZ-L data into the desired coding, such as NRZ-M?
    a. Data drivers.
    b. Code converter.
    c. PRN generator.
    d. External data comparator.

13. (219) During a basic bit error rate testing procedure, an error signal is generated when
    a. any bit in the received signal is not the same as the timing bit.
    b. any bit in the received signal is not the same as the generated bit.
    c. 100 bits in the received signal are not the same as the timing bits.
    d. 100 bits in the received signal are not the same as the generated bits.

14. (220) What is the frequency range of an audio signal generator?
    a. 10 Hz to 10 kHz.
    b. 20 Hz to 20 kHz.
    c. 10 kHz to 10 GHz.
    d. 20 kHz to 35 MHz.

15. (222) In using the phase modulation controls of the HP 3325B function generator, an input of a ±5 V peak would result in what approximate phase deviation?
    a. ±42.5° per volt for sine wave.
    b. ±42.5° per volt for square wave.
    c. ±425° per volt for sine wave.
    d. ±425° per volt for square wave.

16. (225) When you connect a new or different power sensor to the HP 436A power meter, you should
    a. immediately calibrate the units together.
    b. calibrate the power meter separately before use.
    c. calibrate the power sensor separately before use.
    d. observe a 30 day break-in period before calibrating the units together.

17. (228) Which sweep control on a spectrum analyzer do you select to run the sweep only once after triggering, with a READY light indication each time it is run?
    a. Single.
    b. Manual.
    c. External.
    d. TIME/DIV.

18. (229) Which electronic counter measurement counts the number of bits in a pulse train?
    a. Period.
    b. Scaling.
    c. Totalize.
    d. Time interval.

19. (231) Which push-button(s) would you select to get 125Ω impedance on the time domain reflectometer?
    a. None.
    b. 75Ω only.
    c. 125Ω only.
    d. 50Ω and 75Ω.

20. (401) What purpose of modulation involves modulating low frequency signals for transmission over long distances?
    a. Spectrum conservation.
    b. Channel allocation.
    c. Ease of radiation.
    d. Companding.

21. (404) What is the relationship of the SSBSCs bandwidth compared to DSBEC or DSBSC signals?
    a. SSBSC requires half the bandwidth of the other two.
    b. SSBSC requires twice the bandwidth of the other two.
    c. SSBSC requires half the bandwidth of DSBEC but twice the bandwidth of DSBSC.
    d. SSBSC requires half the bandwidth of DSBSC but twice the bandwidth of DSBEC.

22. (406) In PM, the carrier's
    a. phase is shifted at the rate of the modulating signal.
    b. phase shifted with the phase of the modulating signal.
    c. amplitude is shifted at the rate of the modulating signal.
    d. amplitude is shifted with the phase of the modulating signal.

23. (408) How does synchronous transmission reduce the overhead costs of data transmission?
    a. Communicates in parallel format.
    b. Blocks many characters together for transmission.
    c. Eliminates the control bits, so more message data can be sent.
    d. Equipment to support synchronous transmission is far less expensive.

24. (410) What is the transition region voltage in an RS–422 line driver?
    a. –0.2 to +0.2 volt.
    b. –0.3 to +0.3 volt.
    c. –2.0 to +2.0 volts.
    d. –3.0 to +3.0 volts.

25. (412) What two error detection methods, when used together, are 98 percent effective in detecting errors?
    a. Checksum and cyclic redundancy check.
    b. Longitudinal redundancy check and checksum.
    c. Cyclic redundancy check and vertical redundancy check.
    d. Vertical redundancy check and longitudinal redundancy check.

26. (415) Most fiber optic links use infrared light that has a frequency range of about
    a. 400 to 750 nm.
    b. 750 to 1500 nm.
    c. 600 to 1200 mm.
    d. 700 to 1800 mm.

27. (415) The two *main* causes of attenuation in an optic fiber result from absorption and
    a. power losses.
    b. nuclear radiation.
    c. rayleigh scattering.
    d. different refractive indices.

28. (417) What type of buffer allows the fiber optic cable to be twisted or pulled with little stress on the fiber?
    a. Ribbon.
    b. Composite.
    c. Tight tube.
    d. Loose tube.

29. (418) What is one of the requirements a light source *must* have to be beneficial?
    a. Circuitry must have temperature control capabilities.
    b. Risetime must be fast enough to meet bandwidth requirements.
    c. Have a wide bend of wavelength.
    d. The frequency must be part of the electromagnetic spectrum.

30. (419) What photodetector converts one photon to one electron?
    a. Integrated photodiode/preamplifier.
    b. Light emitting diode.
    c. Avalanche photodiode.
    d. Positive intrinsic negative.

31. (421) All of the following is covered in the predeployment briefing *except* the
    a. security measures.
    b. local conditions.
    c. purpose of the deployment.
    d. exact duration of the deployment.

32. (424) Aerospace Expeditionary Forces are sized to
    a. provide a rotating crisis response capability.
    b. tailor forces to the needs of the Commander, Air Force forces.
    c. meet steady-state rotational requirements for forward deployed forces.
    d. fight two simultaneous conflicts anywhere in the world.

33. (427) The mission of TRI-TAC is to
    a. organize, train, and equip US and allied armed services to improve digital communications interoperability.
    b. design, develop, and acquire switched tactical analog communications to increase communications interoperability for the US and allied armed services.
    c. design, develop, and acquire switched tactical digital communications to increase communications interoperability within the US armed services and NATO.
    d. organize, train, and equip US armed services and NATO forces to improve analog communications interoperability while allowing transition from antiquated analog systems.

34. (430) What supplies electrical power for TRI-TAC equipment in deployed scenarios?
    a. A/E 24U–8.
    b. A/E 32C–24.
    c. M–270.
    d. EMU–32E.

35. (432) Which of the following nomenclature identifies a trailerized version of the lightweight multiband satellite terminal?
    a. TSC–85B.
    b. TRC–170.
    c. AN/USC–59.
    d. AN/TSC–152.

36. (435) During the sustainment phase, what should be provided to ensure survivability of the deployed network?
    a. Multiple transmission paths.
    b. On-call host nation communications vendors.
    c. Hardened structures to place theater deployable communications equipment.
    d. Around the clock compound perimeter security.

37. (440) Which cabling provides interconnectivity between buildings?
    a. Backbone.
    b. Horizontal.
    c. Segmented.
    d. Maintenance.

38. (444) Which of the following distributes the backbone and horizontal fiber optic cables?
    a. Star/Ring.
    b. Ring.
    c. Star.
    d. Bus.

39. (445) What impact tool is used to terminate the conductors of a CAT 5 wall outlet?
    a. D–814.
    b. H–527.
    c. 714–B.
    d. 712–A.

40. (601) What is the *minimum* size ground rod required by the National Electrical Code?
    a. 1/2 inch diameter by 6 feet long.
    b. 1/2 inch diameter by 8 feet long.
    c. 5/8 inch diameter by 6 feet long.
    d. 5/8 inch diameter by 8 feet long.

41. (603) What are the two types of nuclear environments?
    a. Primary and radiated.
    b. Primary and derived.
    c. Source and radiated.
    d. Source and derived.

42. (603) What source region electromagnetic pulse region has a primarily vertical electromagnetic pulse (EMP) electric field and what structures are affected?
    a. Radiated; antennas and boresite feedhorns.
    b. Plasma; antennas and boresite feedhorns.
    c. Secondary; cables and ground wires.
    d. Source; cables and ground wires.

43. (604) Why are we concerned with electromagnetic pulse even if the United States is not directly involved in a nuclear conflict?
    a. A nuclear detonation a continent away could functionally damage vital communication links between the US and units stationed near the conflict.
    b. The changing worldwide political environment can lead to additional regional confrontations.
    c. The cost of hardening communication systems and links from the US to units stationed outside the continent is increasing.
    d. Long-line coupling of electromagnetic pulse effects could cause disruption of communication complexes in the US.

44. (606) You should file a report within how many hours once you confirm an electromagnetic interference problem exists?
    a. 12.
    b. 24.
    c. 48.
    d. 72.

45. (609) The slow fading caused by the rotation of the plane of polarization of radio waves as they pass through the ionosphere is
    a. refraction.
    b. diffraction.
    c. Doppler effect.
    d. Faraday effect.

46. (610) What are three ways transmission lines dissipate power?
    a. Radiation, heating, and reflection.
    b. Radiation, reflection, and absorption.
    c. Heating, absorption, and refraction.
    d. Absorption, refraction, and radiation.

47. (614) The *closest* point of orbit that a satellite comes to the Earth is called the
    a. apogee.
    b. perigee.
    c. major axis.
    d. minor axis.

48. (616) Telemetry refers to
    a. a low power signal transmitted from the satellite and is separate from the communications components.
    b. a low power signal transmitted from the satellite and is part of the communications components.
    c. the data transmitted by the satellite concerning on-board status and is separate from the communications components.
    d. the data transmitted by the satellite concerning on-board status and is part of the communications components.

49. (618) One degree of arc on the Earth's surface equals
    a. one statute mile.
    b. one nautical mile.
    c. 69 statute miles.
    d. 69 nautical miles.

50. (620) Standard frequency and time stations broadcast coordinated universal time, which we refer to as
    a. on time.
    b. Zulu time.
    c. alpha time.
    d. standard time.

51. (623) The two pulses used to indicate the beginning of a time code frame are known as
    a. index markers.
    b. weighted markers.
    c. position markers.
    d. weighted identifiers.

52. (624) Which defines a WWV/WWVH receiver's "tick stripper output" that is used to synchronize other timing equipment?
    a. 1 Hz sine wave.
    b. 1 Hz square-wave pulse.
    c. 1 kHz square wave.
    d. 1 kHz frequency burst.

53. (627) Which master timing station unit receives input from multiple time code generators and passes the signals through a voter circuit that provides a continuous output as long as a majority of inputs agree?
    a. Timing buffer unit.
    b. Correlator/switching unit.
    c. Distribution/patching unit.
    d. Fault sensing and switching unit.

54. (629) The three general-purpose interface bus handshake lines are "Not Ready for Data," "Data Valid," and
    a. "End or Identify."
    b. "Service Request."
    c. "Ring-back Invalid."
    d. "Not Data Accepted."

55. (631) What is the purpose of the time division multiplexing frame?
    a. Identify the position of each time slot in reference to an analog alignment signal.
    b. Identify the position of each time slot in reference to a frame alignment signal.
    c. Provide the correct spacing for nonoverlapping frequency intervals.
    d. Provide the correct spacing for nonoverlapping time intervals.

56. (633) What type of device translates a specific voltage into a set of digital binary numbers whose binary value is proportional to the magnitude of the input voltage?
    a. Digital-to-analog converter.
    b. Analog-to-digital converter.
    c. Multiplexer.
    d. Demultiplexer.

57. (635) In frame synchronization, what are the three major types of High-Level Data Link Control frames?
    a. Information, supervisory, and unnumbered.
    b. Command, supervisory, and unnumbered.
    c. Information, supervisory, and numbered.
    d. Command, supervisory, and numbered.

58. (639) In a tape recorder, the reason the AC bias signal is *not* recorded onto the tape is because the
    a. frequency is too high to be compatible with the heads.
    b. frequency is too low to be compatible with the heads.
    c. tape speed is too high and will distort the signal.
    d. tape speed is too low and will increase noise.

59. (641) What is the purpose of the tape transport reel-locking mechanisms in a tape recorder?
a. Prevents the movement of the tape away from the plane of reel motion.
b. Prevents the movement of the reel away from the plane of tape motion.
c. Provides tape tension and a mechanical drag to the tape transport system.
d. Provides tape tension and protects against uneven inertial loading to the tape pack.

60. (801) Stability is important to a satellite in the space environment because it allows the
a. payload to operate accurately, and the satellite bus to receive commands and upload data reliably.
b. payload to operate accurately, and the satellite bus to receive uploaded inertial reference and data reliably.
c. accelerometers to operate accurately, and the satellite bus to receive commands and upload data with reliably.
d. accelerometers to operate accurately, and the satellite bus to receive uploaded inertial reference and data reliably.

61. (803) The purpose of the space system user segment is to
a. receive, process, use, or distribute mission data as required by a program's taskings.
b. receive, process, use, or distribute payload data and provide essential space support tasks as required by a program's taskings.
c. transmit, process, use, or distribute mission data as required by a program's taskings.
d. transmit, process, use, or distribute payload data and provide essential space support tasks as required by a program's taskings.

62. (804) Which Defense Meteorological Satellite Program elements receive *only* real-time satellite imagery when the satellite is in view?
a. Strategic.
b. Tactical.
c. Air Force Weather Agency.
d. Automated Remote Tracking Stations.

63. (806) Prior to the satellite acquisition, which MARK IVB unit instructs the switch controller to make the necessary equipment selections?
a. RS–232 port server.
b. Fast ethernet switch.
c. Meteorological data server.
d. Meteorological data workstation.

64. (808) The purpose of the satellite readout station digital equipment set is to provide
a. configuration control and status of the satellite readout station equipment.
b. configuration control and status of the data reduction center equipment.
c. switching control of the downlink equipment strings.
d. switching control of the uplink equipment strings.

65. (811) What is the number of global positioning system orbital planes?
a. Four.
b. Five.
c. Six.
d. Seven.

66. (813) The improvement of data collection, communication, and data reduction systems is an example of
a. developmental test and evaluation.
b. instrumentation and telemetry.
c. research and development.
d. investigative analysis.

67. (814) Which test range capability uses radar and optical instruments?
    a. Frequency management.
    b. Communications.
    c. Flight tracking.
    d. Safety.

68. (815) An instrumentation system using computer hardware and software to gather and analyze input data, and then respond with output signals is an example of
    a. virtual instrumentation.
    b. acquisition and control.
    c. acquisition.
    d. control.

69. (816) Which computer-based instrumentation interface is used to generate patterns for testing and to communicate with peripheral equipment?
    a. Analog output.
    b. Analog input.
    c. Digital input/output.
    d. Timing input/output.

70. (818) Which device generates an electrical signal at its output that is proportional to a physical phenomenon at its input?
    a. Commutator.
    b. Transducer.
    c. Digital input/output.
    d. Signal conditioner.

71. (819) In telemetry, which device converts a given input signal to a *normalized* output signal?
    a. Commutator.
    b. Transducer.
    c. Signal conditioner.
    d. Digital input/output.

72. (820) Which telemetry equipment contains a commutator and outputs serial pulse code modulation data?
    a. Multiplexer-encoder.
    b. Diversity combiner.
    c. Bit synchronizer.
    d. Transmitter.

73. (821) Which transmitting antenna arrangement best assures continuous line-of-sight transmission and reception when an aircraft under test performs rolling maneuvers?
    a. One antenna, mounted on top.
    b. One antenna, mounted on bottom.
    c. Two antennas, mounted on either side.
    d. Two antennas, mounted on top and bottom.

74. (822) Which type of magnetic tape recording is performed at the receiver's video amplifier output?
    a. Pre-detection.
    b. Post-detection.
    c. High-density digital.
    d. Formatted pulse code modulation data.

75. (823) What is the *greatest* advantage of space diversity?
    a. It needs fewer repeaters.
    b. It is cheaper to construct.
    c. It conserves the frequency spectrum.
    d. It allows for more powerful transmitters.

76. (824) What are the three main groups of features shown on topographic maps?
    a. Land surface, culture, and relief.
    b. Land surface, water, and roads.
    c. Water, culture, and roads.
    d. Water, culture, and relief.

77. (824) On the 4/3 radius profile, the signal beam is
    a. a curved line.
    b. a straight line.
    c. between the two lines.
    d. concentrated between the two lines.

78. (825) The trunk group multiplexer TD–1236 can multiplex up to
    a. one group of the 512 Kbps data rate family.
    b. one group of the 576 Kbps data rate family.
    c. four groups of the 512 Kbps data rate families or 576 Kbps data rate families.
    d. four groups of the 12 Kbps data rate families and 576 Kbps data rate families.

79. (826) What is the *maximum* distance the troposcatter/satellite support radio's radio frequency and baseband assemblies can be separated?
    a. 50 feet.
    b. 100 feet.
    c. 150 feet.
    d. They cannot be separated.

80. (A01) What is the *primary* advantage of using an extremely high frequency (EHF) communications link for critical command and control data?
    a. Cannot be jammed.
    b. Not affected by weather.
    c. Can pass higher data rates.
    d. Less affected by scintillation.

81. (A04) Which program is designated as the follow-on to the current military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) satellite program?
    a. Advanced EHF (AEHF).
    b. Wideband gapfiller system (WGS).
    c. Space-based infrared system (SBIRS).
    d. Ultra-high frequency (UHF) follow-on (UFO).

82. (A06) The military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) satellite sends downlink communications transmissions at
    a. UHF only.
    b. EHF only.
    c. UHF and SHF.
    d. UHF and EHF.

83. (A08) How many demand assigned multiple access (DAMA) networks will a single military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) satellite support?
    a. 1.
    b. 2.
    c. 3.
    d. 4.

84. (A10) What type of extremely high frequency (EHF) antenna is used on the military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) EHF/UHF airborne command post terminals?
    a. Cassegrain, 16-inch dish.
    b. Cassegrain, 26-inch dish.
    c. Front-feed, 16-inch dish.
    d. Front-feed, 26-inch dish.

85. (A13) The military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal high power amplifier (HPA) performs two primary functions: radio frequency (RF) power amplification and frequency
    a. hopping.
    b. conditioning.
    c. upconversion.
    d. downconversion.

86. (A14) The military strategic and tactical relay (Milstar) terminal ultra-high frequency (UHF) group timing is provided by a
    a. 1-kHz standard signal.
    b. 10-kHz standard signal.
    c. 1-MHz standard signal.
    d. 10-MHz standard signal.

87. (A17) What agency plans and executes satellite tracking and ephemeris data generation?
    a. Commander in Chief of the United States Space Command (USCINCSPACE).
    b. Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).
    c. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
    d. DISA Operations Control Complex (DOCC).

88. (A18) Who is responsible for satellite launch support, orbit maintenance, and relocation?
    a. Army Space Command (ARSPACE).
    b. Air Force Space Command (AFSPACECOM).
    c. Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).
    d. Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS).

89. (A21) What satellite access technique was the first multiple access method developed?
    a. Code division multiple access (CDMA).
    b. Time division multiple access (TDMA).
    c. Demand assigned multiple access (DAMA).
    d. Frequency division multiple access (FDMA).

90. (A22) How many downconverters can be installed on an AN/FSC–78 earth terminal?
    a. 12.
    b. 16.
    c. 24.
    d. 32.

91. (A25) The intermediate frequencies/levels used by Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) earth terminals are 70 MHz @
    a. –10 dB and 630 MHz @ –13 dB.
    b. –13 dB and 630 MHz @ –10 dB.
    c. –10 dB and 700 MHz @ –13 dB.
    d. –13 dB and 700 MHz @ –10 dB.

92. (A25) What information is used for satellite tracking on an AN/GSC–52 earth terminal operating in the memory track mode?
    a. Beacon signal.
    b. Recorded data.
    c. Ephemerous data.
    d. Communications signal.

93. (A26) How is the user 70-MHz intermediate frequency (IF) translated in the AN/GSC–52 earth terminal upconverter?
    a. One stage mixing to a final frequency between 7.9 and 8.4 GHz.
    b. One stage mixing with a *single* frequency between 7.2 and 7.7 GHz.
    c. Two stage mixing to a final frequency between 7.9 and 8.4 GHz.
    d. Two stage mixing with a *single* frequency between 7.2 and 7.7 GHz.

94. (A27) In the AN/GSC–52 earth terminal's frequency generation subsystem, each portable real-time clock provides stable frequency outputs of
    a. 1 kHz and 5 MHz.
    b. 1 MHz and 5 kHz
    c. 1 MHz and 5 MHz
    d. 5 MHz and 10 MHz

95. (A28) What are the three basic network configurations employed in a ground mobile forces (GMF) network?
    a. Hub-spoke, nodal, and network control terminal.
    b. Point-to-point, hub-spoke, and hybrid.
    c. Point-to-point, hub-spoke, and mesh.
    d. Hub-spoke, nodal, and non-nodal.

96. (A30) In an AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal, the voltage-level converters
    a. convert balanced NRZ to unbalanced NRZ.
    b. convert unbalanced NRZ to balanced NRZ.
    c. multiplex user inputs into a balanced NRZ composite data stream.
    d. multiplex user inputs into an unbalanced NRZ composite data stream.

97. (A31) How many mobile power units are supplied with the AN/TSC–100 ground mobile forces (GMF) terminal?
    a. One, 15 kW.
    b. Two, 15 kW.
    c. One, 30 kW.
    d. Two, 30 kW.

98. (A32) The lightweight multi-band satellite terminal (LMST) transmitter group's high-power amplifier (HPA) uses a tri-band traveling wave tube amplifier capable of producing
    a. 100 watts.
    b. 200 watts.
    c. 400 watts.
    d. 800 watts.

99. (A35) The *principal* threats to the ground multi-band terminal (GMT) are electronic warfare, signals, intelligence, and
    a. weather.
    b. radio frequency interference.
    c. signal attenuation at higher frequencies.
    d. its modular construction makes it more susceptible to damage.

100. (A38) Who submits a feeder telecommunications service request to start, stop, or change circuits, trunks, links, or systems?
    a. Department of Defense.
    b. The users' technical control facility.
    c. Defense Information Systems Agency.
    d. The distant end technical control facility.

101. (A40) Which is the *most* efficient of the four methods used by the Promina to assign bandwidth?
    a. Conventional method.
    b. Time-of-day-restrictions.
    c. Dynamic bandwidth allocation.
    d. Demand assigned bandwidth allocation.

102. (A41) The amount of bandwidth required for the operation of a specific card or module in the Promina, is known as a
    a. logical slot.
    b. logical shelf.
    c. physical slot.
    d. physical shelf.

103. (A42) The Promina signaling channel link protocol (SCLP) trunk module
    a. provides asymmetric trunking capability.
    b. is the sole means by which nodes communicate with each other.
    c. operates in two modes, the "span mode" and the "tandem mode."
    d. performs real time multiplexing and synchronization of the bundles, and contains the logic to control the processing of up to six proprietary trunk bundles.

End of practice exam

A Final Note to the Student

Test analysis indicates that students normally score well on exam questions recycled (on the final course exam) from the Unit Review Exam (URE) question pool, but that they tended to score poorly on new material (unfamiliar test questions) introduced from the Self-Test Question (STQ) and CDC lesson material. This suggests that many students are relying on their UREs for test preparation which contributes to a high 1st time failure rate on the end-of-course exam. To further emphasize this, a student with a perfect score on the UREs, or the five CDC practice exams, would score just enough points to barely pass the final end-of-course exam. In other words, to help insure that you score enough points to pass your final end-of-course exam—REVIEW YOUR CDCs!

Upon completion of this exam have your Supervisor, or Trainer, score it for you. Use the lesson objective numbers (located next to the question number) to determine which material requires further review. If you need it, review your CDCs again before proceeding on to Practice Exam III. After completing the practice exams you'll need to review the CDC volume STQs and any other material that you're having difficulty with before taking your final course exam. Good Luck!

MSgt Williams
2E1X1 CDC Writer

PRACTICE EXAM II ANSWER KEY
as of 16-Aug-02

CDC: 2E151 Edition: 02

NOTE: An answer of '*' indicates a deleted question.

QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS
1.	D	26.	B	51.	C	76.	D	101.	D
2.	A	27.	C	52.	B	77.	B	102.	A
3.	B	28.	D	53.	D	78.	C	103.	B
4.	D	29.	B	54.	D	79.	C	** LAST ITEM **	
5.	D	30.	D	55.	B	80.	D		
6.	D	31.	D	56.	B	81.	A		
7.	A	32.	C	57.	A	82.	C		
8.	D	33.	C	58.	A	83.	C		
9.	D	34.	A	59.	B	84.	B		
10.	B	35.	D	60.	A	85.	C		
11.	A	36.	A	61.	A	86.	C		
12.	B	37.	A	62.	B	87.	A		
13.	B	38.	C	63.	C	88.	B		
14.	B	39.	A	64.	A	89.	D		
15.	D	40.	B	65.	C	90.	D		
16.	A	41.	B	66.	C	91.	C		
17.	A	42.	A	67.	C	92.	B		
18.	C	43.	A	68.	B	93.	D		
19.	D	44.	B	69.	C	94.	C		
20.	C	45.	D	70.	B	95.	C		
21.	A	46.	A	71.	C	96.	A		
22.	A	47.	B	72.	A	97.	D		
23.	B	48.	C	73.	D	98.	C		
24.	C	49.	C	74.	B	99.	B		
25.	D	50.	B	75.	C	100.	B		